

WILL THERE BE RETALIATION?

A Danger to Which Protection Is Exposed the Farmer—Several Nations Will Strike Back—The Farmer Will Suffer Most—Commercial Independence and Commercial War.

It is considered by many to be a mark of our "sturdy Americanism" that our tariff makers have gone about their work with absolutely no regard for other nations. With these people it is held to be a high and glorious sort of patriotism to shut ourselves off from the rest of the world, to build a Chinese wall of high protection around us and to live in happy exclusiveness from the rest of mankind. We are such a vast country, they argue, we have such enormous undeveloped resources within our borders, and we are withal such an ingenious and enterprising people, that we are sufficient unto ourselves and should make ourselves "commercially independent" of other nations. As we have got the best bone on the tray, we will snap and snarl and fight for it against every dog in the pack.

But nations that try to live on the snapping and snarling principle will find out sooner or later that it does not pay, whether this principle be held with a view to protecting our own bone or in order to inflict an injury on some pauper dog not so close to the tray as we are.

When we talk about making ourselves "commercially independent" by shutting out foreign products in order that our own people shall be compelled to manufacture those products for themselves, we forget that our prosperity depends in a large measure upon our ability to sell our own products in foreign markets. This is especially true of our agricultural products. The farmers are complaining everywhere now of hard times; all agricultural products, except cotton, are lower than for many years; and corn has been burnt for fuel in several Western States during the past winter. Farmers will readily understand then the importance to them of a foreign market for their surplus products.

Last year we sold abroad a grand total of \$814,000,000 worth of goods of all kinds. Of this total the growers of cotton sent out \$266,000,000 worth; the wheat growers over \$88,000,000 in wheat and flour, and the corn growers some \$36,000,000. Adding other farm products it is found that our farmers sold abroad last year very near \$600,000,000 worth of products. These figures are taken from the official reports of the Treasury Department. They show that our farmers sent out three-fourths of all our exports for 1899. This large proportion of agricultural products shows the farmer how important the foreign market is to him. The greater the demand for our farm products abroad, the higher and steadier will prices be in our own market. It is in Liverpool that the prices are fixed, and the conditions affecting prices are the demand and the supply in all parts of the world.

Just now there is danger that our farmers will lose a part of their foreign market, and that a portion of their products heretofore exported will be kept at home to depress prices still further. Reports come from various sources that foreign nations are about to enter upon a plan of retaliation against us, in view of the Chinese wall that the high tariff party in Congress means to erect against those nations.

The Canadians are up in arms against us. The McKinley bill will operate disastrously to the export trade of Canada, as about half the foreign trade of Canada is with the United States. We sold the Canadians last year some fifty million dollars worth of goods, and bought from them about seven millions less than that. The protectionists ought certainly be satisfied with this showing, as what they call the "balance of trade" is largely in our favor. But the protectionists are not satisfied; the "balance of trade" must be made still more favorable to us, and so up goes the tariff wall.

But the Tory Government of Canada does not mean to sit idly by and see the Canadian export trade damaged without striking a blow to save it. By no means. The Tory Cabinet at Ottawa has boldly proclaimed a policy of commercial warfare against us. If we refuse to buy from Canada, the Cabinet at Ottawa does not mean that Canada shall buy from us. If we refuse to buy forty-three million dollars worth of goods from Canada, she will refuse to buy fifty millions from us.

And who among us are to be hurt by this? One provision of the proposed Canadian tariff is to increase the duty on cattle, sheep and hogs to 30 per cent. ad valorem; and a large delegation of meat packers from Montreal has been to Ottawa to protest against this and to show that unless they can get their live animals from us they will have to close. We sold Canada last year more than twenty million dollars' worth of agricultural products, and many of the manufactured articles sold to Canada were composed of farm products as their raw material.

From all this the American farmer will see that Canada's market is of great importance to him. If this market is closed to the American farmer by the recently proposed Canadian tariff it will mean that a large part of the twenty millions of farm products now sold to Canada will have to stay at home, to be sold in the already glutted home market.

Is it not wiser to follow Mr. Butterworth, of Ohio, and offer unrestricted reciprocity to Canada? He has a bill before Congress which proposes absolute freedom of exchange between us and Canada. Let us have free trade, says Mr. Butterworth, but only in longitudinal lines; and there is a large party in Canada that is in sympathy with this movement. The Canadian Liberals

have made Mr. Butterworth's bill a part of their platform, and if wise counsel prevails at Washington the two countries may be brought into closer trade relations in the future.

From Europe also there are reports of retaliatory measures in prospect. An article has recently been reprinted from a paper of Lyons, France, which shows that several of the leading European nations will act together in remonstrating against the rigor of our proposed tariff measures. This paper reports that a member of the French Chamber of Deputies recently had an interview with the Minister of Foreign Affairs on this subject and learned that France, England, Italy and Switzerland had agreed to make a joint address to our Government protesting against the more oppressive features of the bill now before Congress for changing the administration of the customs laws in the direction of still greater restriction. This Lyons paper goes on to show that we have ourselves given an example of retaliatory legislation in the resolution passed by Congress several years ago authorizing the President to take measures of reprisal against Canada. The editor closes with these words: "They could not be surprised, therefore, if the Governments of countries whose commerce is threatened by the application of the McKinley bill should do the same thing on their own behalf, should this ill-advised measure be adopted with the oppressive and outrageous provisions which arouse against it so justly the indignation of the commercial classes of the Old World."

This may be resented by us as an unwarrantable interference on the part of foreign nations with our right to pass such laws as we please; but it will not help matters to ask what right Europe has to intermeddle in our affairs. The point which deserves our attention is that Europe may hit back and hurt us worse than we can hurt it. Such action is very probable. The most recent news from Holland is that the Dutch also will take a hand in this business of retaliation. We sell a vast quantity of petroleum to them, and they have threatened to put heavy duties on it in retaliation for the enormous increase of the duty on Sumatra tobacco as proposed by Mr. McKinley's committee. And so it goes on to the end of the chapter. Tariff battles are in prospect for us which will prove as foolish and wasteful as the usual rate wars between railroads.

David Hume startled England more than a century ago by asserting that each particular nation is benefited by the prosperity of every other nation. England had believed up to that time that her prosperity could come only by injuring other nations. It was thought necessary to shut out foreign wares, and thus to cripple the industries of foreign countries before England could prosper. But Hume showed that the more prosperous other nations were, the better able they would be to buy English goods.

The truth of this is now admitted by practically all intelligent men; and it is rather late in the world's history for the protectionists to come forward with their idea of non-intercourse and of making the country "commercially independent." Trade between nations has always been recognized as one of the chief civilizing agencies in the world. And who is harmed by it? One man does not trade with another unless he finds it to his advantage to trade. If the market for our farm products can be enlarged in foreign countries, where is the justice in Congress passing laws which endanger that market? Are we not only to give the highest kind of protection to manufacturers, but also to ask the farmer to surrender his foreign market for the benefit of the manufacturer. And are the farmers to be hoodwinked by a pretense of protection for them, which, as protectionist papers have already confessed, will do the farmers no good at all?

For Mr. Blaine to Answer.

Mr. Blaine has claimed that under the first so-called protective tariff, that of 1789, the country was wonderfully prosperous, that all departments of business, agricultural, manufacturing and commercial, were exceedingly profitable. This is not denied; but it should be stated that the tariff of 1789 averaged only eight and one-half per cent.

The nut for Mr. Blaine to crack now is this: If the country, in its rude, pioneer condition of one hundred years ago, was wonderfully prosperous under an eight and one-half per cent. tariff, why could not the country, in its highly developed condition of 1899, prosper under an equally low tariff? After a century of the tariff are we less able than ever to face the great world? Has a hundred years' training of the hand in cunning made us less skillful? Has the opening of mines, the clearing of fields, the development of industry in a thousand different directions and to an extent never before witnessed by man, made us less able to cope with the world than our great-grandfathers were? Do we reflect much credit on our great-grandfathers?

About a dozen representatives of the molasses boilers were recently heard by the House Ways and Means Committee in favor of the allowance of a bounty of one percent per pound on sugar made in this country from imported molasses. They asserted that the present narrow margin of protection would be wiped out if sugar is placed on the free list unless a bounty should replace a duty in their case as is proposed for the benefit of the sugar-growers. If sugar production is to be protected through a bounty, why not corn and wheat or any other product of the soil?

SCENE IN THE HOUSE.

An Extraordinary Scene in the House of Representatives—A Member Censured.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—A disorderly scene was enacted in the House Saturday. Some days ago Messrs. Bynum, of Indiana, and Wilson, of West Virginia, during the tariff debate, made charges that James Campbell, a Pittsburgh manufacturer who was charged with importing contract laborers, had in a certain affidavit sworn falsely in regard to an interview with them (Bynum and Wilson.) Mr. Bayne, of Pennsylvania, defended Mr. Campbell, and on Saturday in the House produced a letter from Campbell reflecting very severely upon the gentlemen. The House being in Committee of the Whole considering the Tariff bill, Mr. Bayne sent the letter to the clerk's desk and had it read.

Mr. Bayne added that since the writing of this letter the suit against the parties for the importation of contract labor had been decided in favor of the defendants. The reading of the letter produced a profound sensation in the House. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, arose and called Mr. Bayne to order, saying that since he assumed to stand in the shoes of Campbell he was responsible for the language used in the letter reflecting upon members of the House. Bayne replied hotly that he (Bayne) was on his own feet and was equal in any particular to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Breckinridge replied with great vigor, but nothing could be understood of his response, owing to the great confusion which arose upon the floor.

Bynum attempted to get the floor, but Mr. Funston, who had a motion to amend the bill with reference to lead ore, was given the floor for a five minutes' speech.

Bayne asked that Bynum be given all the time he required in his reply. Bynum arose and said: "I want to say now that I accept and am willing to believe that I have as great confidence in the character of Mr. Campbell as I have in the character of the man who makes this attack upon me." This statement produced the greatest excitement.

Cutcheon of Michigan, Republican, sprang to his feet, pale with suppressed excitement, and demanded that the words be taken down and reported to the House for its action. Twenty members were on their feet at once, shouting, gesticulating and demanding recognition of the chair. Morgan, of Mississippi, took a stand in front of the presiding officer and shouted his motion that the whole proceeding, including the letter, be expunged from the record. Chairman Grosvenor was powerless to obtain order, and for a long time the most intense confusion prevailed. Finally the language of Bynum was reported and the committee rose and reported to the House.

Cutcheon then offered a resolution reciting the facts and providing that Bynum be called before the bar of the House and censured. Speaker Reed then took the chair and soon got the House in order. After a long and dilatory discussion on the part of several members of the House a resolution was passed that William D. Bynum be now brought before the bar of the House of Representatives by the sergeant-at-arms and there receive the censure of the Speaker on account of said language used by him. On this resolution the yeas and nays were demanded and roll was called, resulting yeas 136, nays 104. Mr. Bynum was escorted to the Speaker's desk by the sergeant-at-arms and nearly all the Democrats to receive his censure at the hands of the Speaker. The Speaker said it was impossible for the chair to preserve order in the House while in its present state of disorder and requested the members to resume their seats. This they refused to do, claiming they were in order. Thereupon the Speaker said the chair then would discharge its duty to the best of its ability. Mr. Bynum asked if the chair would not at this stage of the proceedings permit him to say something in his defense. The Speaker said he could not recognize the gentleman from Indiana, and then said:

"William D. Bynum, you are arraigned at the bar of the House of Representatives for having transgressed its rules and violated its decorum by your remarks in debate, and for this offense the House has directed that you be censured. In the name of the House of Representatives, therefore, I pronounce censure upon you. The sergeant-at-arms will release Mr. Bynum from custody."

Mr. Bynum replied: "Mr. Speaker, this censure just administered by you I receive and regard as a decoration conferred at the hands of the Republican party."

MISS BLAINE MARRIED.

Marriage of Miss Margaret Blaine to the Son of a Musician Damrosch.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The residence of the Secretary of State on Lafayette Square, near the White House, was the scene of a beautiful marriage ceremony this afternoon, the contracting parties being his daughter, Miss Margaret Isabella Blaine and Mr. Walter Damrosch, of New York.

In view of the bereavements of the past winter it was intended to have the marriage conducted as quietly as possible, but the best efforts of the family in this direction were comparatively futile against the wishes of influential friends, and the ceremony was attended by a brilliancy and display that was not contemplated. The ceremony took place at one o'clock in the large drawing room on the second floor, and was performed by Rev. Dr. Douglass, rector of St. John's P. E. Church, of which the bride has recently become a member.

The Voices of English Women.

As for the "soft low voice of English women," where does one encounter that pleasing fiction? There may have been a time when most English women had soft, low voices, but that time is not the present. Many soft, sweet voices you hear in London. But many of them are the voices of American women. The English woman either talks too rapidly or she draws. In the first case, she cuts her words in twain; in the second case, she drags them along as if they were too heavy for her. Comparatively few English women are good talkers, either in manner or matter. Few of them have well modulated voices, and the higher they are in the social scale the higher and thinner is the vocal tone and the quicker is the speech. I grant you there are exceptions, for you will find exceptions to any rule. But it certainly seems that the voices of English women are changing for the worse, and that the voices of American women are changing for the better.—London Letter.

He Should Have Begun Earlier.

He had passionately declared his love. "You are too late, George; too late," murmured the girl. "Too late?" he exclaimed with an agonizing cry. "Is it possible that you love another?" "No, George; but it is nearly twelve o'clock, and I hear papa at the gate."—Life.

Catarrh Can't Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they can not reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you have to take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is no quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials free. F. J. CHERRY & Co., Props., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, price 75c.

AN exchange says: "Don't blame the world when things go wrong." Most men do not. They simply raise a row in the family and meet the world smiling.—Atlanta Constitution.

From the Herald of Faith, St. Louis, Missouri, August 10, 1887.

Referring to Shallenberger's Antidote for Malaria, the business manager of the Herald of Faith would say, that he gave this medicine a personal trial, and was speedily cured of an unpleasant intermittent fever. He then recommended it to F. J. Tiefenbraun, 1915 Fulton street, and to police officer Meidinger, at the Union Depot, both of whom were cured by it of chills and fever of several years' standing. Recently his wife, after fever of several days' duration, took a single dose and was perfectly cured. In view of these remarkable cures, and remembering how much money is spent for quinine, so little to be depended upon, and often so injurious, we can only wish that Shallenberger's Antidote would come into general use.

THE man who is too fond of his ante usually makes the acquaintance of his uncle.—Boston Post.

I HAVE myself used, and known others to use Bull's Sarsaparilla with entire satisfaction. I believe it calculated to relieve much suffering and earnestly recommend it to the afflicted.—Rev. E. W. Sehon, Louisville, Ky.

"SERIAL" buildings are what they call those high ones, because they are continued stories.

Six Novels Free, will be sent by Cragin & Co., Philada., Pa., to any one in the U. S. or Canada, postage paid, upon receipt of 25 Dobbins' Electric Soap wrappers. See list of novels on circulars around each bar.

Few men sow their wild oats without getting more or less rye mixed in with them.—Achtison Globe.

FOR any case of nervousness, sleeplessness, weak stomach, indigestion, dyspepsia, relief is sure in Carter's Little Liver Pills.

THE broker who married a pretty but penniless girl explained that he had taken her at her face value.—Boston Courier.

A THOUSAND-DOLLAR engagement ring is no bar against a ten-thousand-dollar divorce.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, May 21.		
CATTLE—Shipping steers...	3 35	@ 4 75
Butchers' steers...	3 00	@ 4 25
Native cows...	2 50	@ 3 75
HOGS—Good to choice heavy	3 50	@ 3 97 1/2
WHEAT—No. 2 red...	89 1/2	@ 89
No. 2 hard...	84	@ 85
CORN—No. 2...	29 1/2	@ 29 1/2
OATS—No. 2...	29 1/2	@ 29 1/2
RYE—No. 2...	47	@ 47 1/2
WHEAT—Patents, per sack...	1 85	@ 2 05
Fancy...	1 40	@ 1 45
HAY—Baled...	3 50	@ 6 50
BUTTER—Choice creamery...	11	@ 38
CHEESE—Full cream...	9	@ 9 1/2
EGGS—Choice...	7	@ 10
BACON—Hams...	10	@ 10 1/2
Shoulders...	5	@ 6 1/2
Sides...	7	@ 8
LARD...	6 1/2	@ 6 1/2
POTATOES...	35	@ 45

ST. LOUIS.		
CATTLE—Shipping steers...	3 40	@ 5 00
Butchers' steers...	3 00	@ 4 75
HOGS—Packing...	3 50	@ 4 00
SHEEP—Fair to choice...	4 00	@ 5 40
FLOUR—Choice...	3 50	@ 4 35
WHEAT—No. 2 red...	90 1/2	@ 91
CORN—No. 2...	34 1/2	@ 34 1/2
OATS—No. 2...	29 1/2	@ 29 1/2
RYE—No. 2...	54 1/2	@ 55
BUTTER—Creamery...	15	@ 18
PORK...	12 50	@ 12 55

CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Shipping steers...	3 50	@ 4 05
HOGS—Packing and shipping...	3 50	@ 4 10
SHEEP—Fair to choice...	4 00	@ 5 00
FLOUR—Winter wheat...	4 40	@ 4 50
WHEAT—No. 2 red...	90 1/2	@ 91
CORN—No. 2...	33	@ 33 1/2
OATS—No. 2...	27	@ 27 1/2
RYE—No. 2...	51	@ 52
BUTTER—Creamery...	16	@ 25
PORK...	12 00	@ 12 25

NEW YORK.		
CATTLE—Common to prime...	4 80	@ 5 10
HOGS—Good to choice...	3 15	@ 4 70
FLOUR—Good to choice...	4 40	@ 5 10
WHEAT—No. 2 red...	99 1/2	@ 1 01 1/2
CORN—No. 2...	49 1/2	@ 41
OATS—Western mixed...	32	@ 35
BUTTER—Creamery...	13	@ 24 1/2
PORK...	12 00	@ 14 25



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Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

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"You must go to Bermuda. If you do not I will not be responsible for the consequences." "But, doctor, I can afford neither the time nor the money." "Well, if that is impossible, try

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OF PURE NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL.
I sometimes call it Bermuda Bottled, and many cases of CONSUMPTION, Bronchitis, Cough or Severe Cold

I have CURED with it; and the advantage is that the most sensitive stomach can take it. Another thing which commends it is the stimulating properties of the Hypophosphites which it contains. You will find it for sale at your Druggist's but see you get the original SCOTT'S EMULSION.

To Restore Tone and Strength to the System when weakened by La Grippe or any other Illness,

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is positively unequalled. Get the BEST. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.



To cure Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Malaria, Liver Complaints, take the safe and certain remedy, SMITH'S

BILE BEANS

Use the SMALL SIZE (40 little beans to the bottle). They are the most convenient; suit all ages. Price, 25 cents per bottle.

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To purge the bowels does not make them regular but leaves them in worse condition than before. The liver is the seat of trouble, and

THE REMEDY

must act on it. Tutt's Liver Pills act directly on that organ, causing a free flow of bile, without which, the bowels are always constipated. Price, 25c.

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